

BY HENRY DILLON.

Fresh as the breeze and bright as the day,
They brought me a new life to me;
I pulled the golden leaves apart,
And the golden heart of gold I found;
I pulled the golden leaves apart,
And the golden heart of gold I found;
I pulled the golden leaves apart,
And the golden heart of gold I found.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Experiments in determining the height and velocity of clouds by means of photography have been made at Kew, England, under the direction of Capt. Abney. The apparatus employed consists of two similar cameras, stationed at a distance of about six hundred feet apart, and provided with instantaneous shutters to be simultaneously released by electricity. The observer measures the angle of inclination of the cameras and the position of the clouds as photographed on the two plates, and from these data a trigonometric calculation gives the distance of the cloud with great accuracy.

A French scientific journal describes an electric curiosity which its editor has received from Dr. Claudet. The novelty is a specimen of electric flannel, which is claimed to be valuable in cases of rheumatism. The oxides of tin, copper, zinc and iron form nearly one-eighth of the weight of the flannel. A series of threads of the fabric is impregnated with these metallic oxides, and each series is alternately separated by untreated threads. The flannel thus prepared constitutes a dry pile, which has been shown by independent experiments of Messrs. Drincourt and Portier, both reputable physicists to discharge electricity when in contact with the body, the current becoming more marked as the flannel absorbs the moist products of perspiration.

Mons. Ch. Montigny, of Brussels, has noticed that not only does the aurora borealis increase the scintillation of stars—as other observers have noted—but that magnetic disturbances produce the same effect even when accompanied by no visible aurora. The influence is strongest for stars in the north.

Two German investigators, Herron Thorne and Schmelke, have ascertained that the composition of sea water is very nearly the same in all places and at all depths. Unequal dilution with the fresh water constantly being added to the causes the specific gravity to vary somewhat, but the respective proportions of the different salts held in solution always remain the same.

Mons. C. Huxson has studied the influence of condiments—especially salt and vinegar—on the digestion. His experiments confirm the conclusions of various physiologists that small quantities of these condiments are useful, especially in stimulating the formation of gastric juice. In excess they render the food more indigestible, and are irritating to the coats of the stomach. The proportion of salt should not exceed one or two parts to one hundred parts of meat, or acid it should not be more than from one to four parts to one thousand.

Herr Schell, of Grund, Germany, has reported that in the course of mining operations in the Hartz mountains, the sounds made by the firing of shots in a cross-cut were audible through a rock at a point 457 feet distant in a horizontal direction; and the dropping of a 330 pound stamp on the surface was heard in a tunnel through 571 feet of rock; the tunnel being 538 feet below the surface and under a point distant horizontally 187 feet from the stamp mill.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, of London, has tried the experiment of planting seaweeds in moist garden soil, and that most of the specimens flourished in their new condition of land plants.

In England the use of bismuth has been patented in a new alloy containing copper, zinc, nickel, tin and bismuth in varying proportions. The so-called bismuth bronze is a hard, tough and sonorous metallic alloy, which is claimed to be especially adapted for the following purposes: for propeller blades, shafts and other appliances exposed to sea water; for telegraph wires, its toughness making it valuable where much strain has to be endured; for piano and other music wires, on account of its sonorous quality; and for domestic utensils and other articles exposed to atmospheric influence, aluminum being added to the composition when intended for these articles.

Incaudescence electric lamps are used in the carriage lamps of Baron Rothschild, of Vienna. Storage batteries placed under the coachman's seat are said to be capable of carrying a charge of electricity sufficient to feed the lights for one hundred hours.

Dr. T. R. Allison, an advocate of the use of vegetable food exclusively, says, in an address to a London association: "By diet we can do almost anything: it is the philosophers stone of medicine, and by its aid we can work wonders. Allow me to diet a person and I will make him lively and gay or morose and sad, good tempered or bad tempered, studious, or lazy, and long lived or short lived, and, what is more, almost give him any disease known." Among the diseases vegetarians attribute to meat eating, Dr. Allison names bilious attacks, really acute indigestion, congestion of the liver, dyspepsia, piles, constipation, gout, heart disease, apoplexy and often consumption. Probably a great majority of the best physicians, however, consider a diet containing meat in moderation to be the most satisfactory and healthful for mankind.

An invention of great interest to telegraphers and railroad men generally has been patented by George M. Bedinger of Elkhart, Ky. It is an electric signaling apparatus for telegraphing between moving train or between trains and stations, thus keeping all trains in direct communication with the train dispatcher and with one another. The invention consists of a painted conductor, which breaks connection by pressure of the current being carried through the telegraph wires. Each train carries its own operator and instruments. The invention can also be used to advantage in connection with a block signal.

Popular expressions are often very significant. "I saw three dozen lights of all colors," or some similar expression, may frequently be heard from persons who have received violent blows on the head or face. Under the influence of shocks of this kind, the eye really seems to see infinite number of sparks. Shocks of a certain class impressed upon the nervous system seems to have the faculty of producing phenomena of light. This remark has been suggested by the facts we are about to relate, which lead us to suppose that somewhat vibrations are susceptible in certain cases of producing luminous sensations. They are, in fact, persons who are endowed with such sensibility that they cannot hear a sound without at the same time perceiving colors. Each sound to them has its peculiar color; this word corresponds with red and that one with green, one note is blue and another is yellow. This phenomenon "color-hearing," as the English call it, has been hitherto little observed.

Dr. Nussbaumer, of Vienna, appears to have been the first person who took serious notice of it. While still a child, when playing one day with his brother, striking a fork against a glass he heard the ringing, he discovered that he saw colors at the same time that he perceived the sound; and so well did he discern the color that when he stopped his ears, he could divine by how loud a sound the fork had produced. His brother also had similar experiences. Dr. Nussbaumer was afterwards able to add to his own observations nearly identical ones made by a medical student in Zurich. To this young man, musical notes were translated by certain fixed colors. The high notes induced clear colors, and the low notes dark ones. More recently, M. Pedrono, an ophthalmologist of Nantes, has observed the same peculiarities in one of his friends.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A NATURAL SEA-WALL.—Along the New Hampshire sea coast, in the town of Rye and North Hampton, stretches a curious and massive formation, which at first sight appears as if built at enormous expenditure of time and labor. On close examination, however, it proves to be only one of ocean's eccentric freaks, executed in its case with almost human intelligence and care.

A sea wall, compactly formed of water worn pebbles of all sizes, shapes, and materials, runs along the beach for about six miles, here and there broken by rocky point and little inlets, somewhat modified by its situation, but preserving with astonishing regularity several remarkable features. In places it is so high and wide that one can hardly believe it anything but a carefully constructed dyke, designed to shelter the adjoining fields. Along part of its extent, where it separates the ocean from an extensive salt marsh, it is utilized by the farmers of the neighborhood for a cart road. Along another stretch, a plank walk surmounts it for half a mile.

It first appears in the form of a low wall composed of three terraces, near Little Bear's Head, in the town of North Hampton, thirty rods south of the slight projection known on the charts as Hill Point. This portion of the wall is only about twenty rods in length, and seems much like a stone facing to the steep beachward slope. Some forty rods north of the point it reappears, this time in the form of a large, low, rounded wall, and extends along the water line in crescent form for at least fifty rods, terminating in a small cove directly east of the well known Paraguet House. This section of the wall is by far the most symmetrical and characteristic, and is the one selected for a more detailed examination and description. Beyond this point the wall runs with occasional breaks to its northern terminus without presenting any novel features.

FLOODING THE DESERT OF SAHARA.—The possible changes in the climate of Europe which may follow the flooding of the D-est of Sahara, have been again the subject of discussion since M. Lesseppe's recent and more modern scheme has been announced. There is one aspect of the question which has not yet, I believe, been considered. It seems to have been taken for granted that the influx of the waters of the Mediterranean to the regions now dry, parts of which lie fully a thousand feet below the sea level (if recent surveys may be trusted) will take place by a rapid and as comfortably as the filling up of the Suez Canal when the barriers which had kept out the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas were successfully removed. But if we can judge from what is observed in the case of Niagara, it is probable that the rush will take some time and be accompanied by some little disturbance. Niagara may be regarded as letting out the waters of Lake Erie into Ontario. Considering the limited amount of work done in this way by Niagara, and the disturbance and uproar accompanying that work, one is disposed to await with interest the effect of letting the waters of the Mediterranean pour into the parts of the Sahara. It may safely be predicted that, whatever inlet may be cut by man, a much larger one will be forced by nature before a hundredth part of the work of inland drainage has been effected.—*Contemporary Review.*

The exhibition of Irish lace at the Mansion House, London, is said to have done much of the "lace," so called as a general term, is crochet, and that another kind is tatting, but these two names of humble stitches gives to the ordinary mind little idea of the elegance to which execution in them is carried by the Irish workers. A splendid quantity is lent by the Princess of Wales, being the which was presented to her at her marriage, twenty years ago. Lady Brassy sends a case full of beautiful boy trimmings and bonnet. Mme. Goldschmidt provides a full skirt of Irish lace of a beautiful and intricate pattern, being almost the first purchase she made, long years ago, when she came to this country as Jenny Lind. The Queen exhibits nothing, but has bought many of the most beautiful exhibits. Among articles of recent manufacture, the best is an exquisite piece of Greek work. The pins, conventionalized, figures prominently in the design, and the lights and shades are wonderfully well portrayed by means of feather or of the stitches. This was done at Youghal, which seems to be a chief lace-making district, though many fine things are made in the convent schools of Kilmory, Clonakilty, Kinsale, Kenmare, and Waterford.

The cholera is still raging at Damietta, and according to the latest accounts of the situation, those who escape the disease are in a fair way to die of starvation. The trouble is that the ill-starred city has been reduced to a state of siege. So stringent a quarantine has been established that no one who can present the argument of a handsome bribe is allowed to leave, and as no one is anxious to enter upon the plague stricken spot, the unfortunate residents of Damietta are being allowed to fry in their own fat, as it were. A Frenchman, who was with the cholera, could say, with the most unfeigned truth, that the cholera is a disease of quarantine as that may be, and so doubt it, a good thing for the neighborhood, but it is pretty hard on Damietta.

The Postmaster General has decided that the Louisiana lottery cannot use the mails.

Life is what we make it; for nature has made it a tragedy long ago.—*from Parin.*

Knavery is supple and can bend, but honesty is firm and upright and yields not.—*Colton.*

A large farm near Stockton, Cal., has been completely cleaned of its crops by millions of little birds no larger than a man's thumb.

Last week standard silver dollars were issued to the amount of \$221,490. The issue for the corresponding period of last year was \$185,000.

Never confide secrets to paper; it is like throwing a stone in the air, and if you know who throws the stone, you do not know where it may fall.—*Calderon.*

The most exquisite young man in Chicago carries two umbrellas, one for sunshine, and the other for rain, changing their use from cane to shelter as occasion requires.

Thou, too must learn like others, that the sublime mystery of Providence goes on in silence, and gives no explanation of itself, no answer to our impatient questionings.—*Longfellow.*

Horse-radish root boiled in salt and water, with a little vinegar, is good to send to the table with roast meat of any kind; cut it in thin slices and use it as a garnish.

Queen Victoria has accepted as a souvenir of the late war, a photograph of the New Testament which was pierced, during the assault on Tel-el-Kebir, by a Remington bullet, while in the haversack of Private Roone, of the Seventy-fourth Highland Light Infantry. The Testament saved his life.

But if I err in believing that the souls of men are immortal, I willingly err; while I live would I wish to have this delightful error extorted from me; and if, after death, I shall feel nothing, as some minute philosophers think, I am not afraid lest dead philosophers should laugh at me for the error.—*Cicero.*

Lordsburg, New Mexico, is a frontier paradise. It has 500 inhabitants and thirty-seven saloons, besides a choice collection of dance houses and gambling dens. Since July 3, 1882, fourteen persons have died in the town, and the causes of death may be classified as follows: Lunched, one; murdered, three; suicides, six; small-pox, three; doubtful, one.

The folly of the European custom of locking-up passengers in railway carriages and cutting them off from communication in case of need, is freshly illustrated in the murder and robbery of an English clergyman between Calais and Paris. The criminal is said to have been captured by a guard who chanced to look into the carriage and discovered him at his work; but too late to save his victim.

M. Borselli, a Berlin bookseller, maintains the largest private reading institution in Germany. A stock of upwards of 600,000 volumes comprises the prominent works in belles lettres, and other branches of modern literature, both native and foreign. A compendious catalogue enables the reading public to acquaint itself with little trouble with the choicest publications during the last three years.

According to report, the Mexicans must be among the politer people on the globe. Even the robbers are gentlemen, and when they are obliged to rob, really put one under obligation for their attention. An instance is given of a pretty speech made by a Mexican Bean Brocade in appropriating a pair of earrings:—"Possessing such bright eyes, senora, what need have you of these dull stones?"

A Bordeaux merchant owns a monster mastiff called Lion. Walking with him on the quay, there came a little mad dog along, followed by a excited crowd. Lion barked at him, the excited crowd leaped the water, and held it under water until drowned. This was excellent, and Lion received an ovation; but as Lion seldom developed a tendency to do the same by all small dogs, mad or sane, he has performed been muzzled.

Miss Ada Parker is a girl of nineteen, who lives on a cotton plantation two miles from Monroe, La. For the last four years, she has had exclusive charge of the place, upon which her widowed mother, sister, and two younger brothers reside, supporting them all by her industry. She is her own overseer, supervising all work done in person, and no braver son of Ceres knows better how to raise a crop or handle labor.

The famous packet liner San Francisco, now sailing between San Francisco and other Pacific ports, is already twice as old as she is usually taken for. She was first sailed from New York to Liverpool forty years ago, and remained in the Atlantic 116 times, brought 30,000 passengers to the New World, has had 1,600 births and 200 marriages on board, and in all her experience never lost one of her crew or as much as a spar in a gale of wind.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than one hundred and fifty in the Province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of excellent quality.

The African elephant hunters who go from cool and comparatively healthy countries, brave the hottest and most deleterious Ethiopian regions with impunity, and this they attribute to their habit of daily fumigation of the naked body with sulphur. Again it is said that in Sicily, while most of the sulphur mines are in high districts and free from malaria, a few are at a low level, where intermittent fever prevails; in the latter districts, it seems, while the population of the neighboring villages is attacked by fever in the proportion of 90 per cent, the working men in the sulphur mines suffer much less, not more than 9 to 10 per cent being attacked.

How the People of an Ohio Village Lead Lives of Contentment.

About eighty miles from Cleveland and six miles south of Mineral Point, the terminus of the Valley road at the Wheeling junction of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, there is a quiet little old village known as Zoar, inhabited by a strange, frugal and industrious people, the happiest perhaps in the world. They know no care; nothing worries and troubles them. A large number of them never saw the outside of their beautiful home, a veritable paradise, and trouble themselves little if any about the turmoil and strife of the wicked world. The colony was first founded in 1817 by Huber and Ackermann, two Germans, the former a native of Wurtemberg, and the latter hailing from Bavaria. Shortly afterward, in the same year, they and a few followers from the same country formed a community and named it Zoar, because they looked upon their home as a place of refuge from the world, which they termed Sodom and Gomorrah. The first two houses which Huber and Ackermann built in 1817—quaint, antique structures—are still inhabited by the descendants of the two pioneers. They are built of logs and mortar, and contain but one large room, sparsely furnished. The windows are small, each containing nine panes of glass about six inches square. The roofs are covered with tiles, as are those of all the houses erected up to 1850, when the art of tile-making died out in Zoar.

The inhabitants, who have no desire to amass wealth, work for one common end—that is, for the good of the entire village, including thousands of acres of the richest land of the Buckeye State. The money goes into one common treasury; the necessities of life, including food, provisions and garments, are furnished by the village officials, consisting of three trustees and a committee of five, who are annually elected by ballot. The village contains about three hundred inhabitants, which number has been the same since 1817, and never increases or decreases to any noticeable extent. There are no preachers, but all the people are devout, worshipping after the manner of the Friends. The marriage vow is held sacred and the laws are rarely broken.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The August *Eclectic* arrives promptly, with its usual rich freight of able and thoughtful articles, representing the *creme de la creme* of the English monthly and weekly press. The present number presents some peculiar and seasonable attractions, among which may be specially named "The Pageant of Summer," by the brilliant Richard Jefferies, a second and more poetic White of Selborne; a charming article, entitled "The Old Virginia Gentleman," giving a most picturesque sketch of a type fast passing away; a masterly study of the relations of Western Europe with the extreme East, entitled "China and the Foreign Powers," and the Nihilist Prince Krapotkin's delineation of prison life, "The Fortress Prison of St. Petersburg." Other very noticeable papers are: "The Camorra," Prof. John Stuart Blackie on "The Philosophy of the Beautiful," "Two Aspects of Shakespeare's Art," "The Folk Songs of Provence," "General Chalk," a very interesting sketch of the greatest French general developed in the late Franco-German war; and a racy account of old English watering places, entitled "Bath and Tunbridge Wells in County Ago." The poems are by the Countess of Jersey and Swinburne, and a striking story, "The Little World," the first part of which is herein published, is by Rudolph Lindau who shares the glory of being the best short story writer of Germany with Paul Heyse. The short articles, "The Etiquette of Courts," "Cowardice," "Dress Reform Once More," "The Coronation at Moscow," "The Scramble for Wealth," and "Snake Poisoning," are fresh, bright, and pointed. The "Book Review" and "Miscellany" departments are also very readable. Take the number, all in all, it offers the reader a very attractive series of literary dishes calculated to suit the most varied tastes. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, \$5 per year; single copy, 45 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.

The *Wide Awake* offers its old attractions this month in new variety and beauty. A portrait of Kate Greenaway, whose charming drawings of children have become so popular, is one of the pictures, and there is a pleasant account of her ways of working. A Day with Rags, Tatters & Co. is a description of the manner in which rags are made into paper, with illustrations. Marion Harland gives a lesson in cookery; and the other articles in prose or verse are full of wisdom and fun and are capital reading. The *Wide Awake* thoroughly deserves to prosper. [D. Lodrop & Co. \$2.50 a year.]

Harper's Magazine for August is a brilliant number, and is beautifully illustrated. The contents are varied and of unusual merit. We call especially the notice of Pennsylvanians to the excellent article of George Parsons Lathrop, entitled "The Heart of the Alleghenies." It describes the characteristic industries that have made Altoona and Pittsburgh, and the illustrations accompanying the article show many of the wonderful natural beauties of that region.

A Chicago hotel has introduced a device as a protection against swindlers. Each guest is supplied with a pasteboard card, on which the number of the room is marked. Another card is given him with his own name written on it. The first card must be presented to obtain the key of his room and the second one to enable him to use the elevator, and both are returned when he pays his bill.

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